Those writings," says the repentant Countess, "will which they are composed as mine." The Countess has become a convert to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Anticipated Revolution in England—
The Concentration of Treege at London.

[From the London Times April 12]
In consequence of the unprecedented tranquillity of Ireland and the wish of the Communiter-in-Chief to true a strong available force in the vicinity of London thering the Grand Exhibition, it has been deemed advisable by the authorities to withdraw the 17th Lancers and the Light Dragoons from Ireland. The 17th will be stationed at Woolwich until August, when they will be moved on to Canterbury, and the 4th Light Dragoons near London until the same time, when the latter will march for Exeter. A squadron of the Queen's Bays left Nowcastle-upon-Tyne upon Monday last for Norwich and Ipswich, to relieve troops of the 11th Hussars, who will pass through Nottingham on route for Sheffield and Barnsley. The present reduced force of cavalry will be in future the maximum deemed necessary for Ireland.

[From the Times of April 10.]

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be in future the maximum deemed necessary for Ireland.

[From the Times of April 10.]

Time draws on. Twenty days more will see the world in Hyde-park, and as yet we can hardly tell how things will shake into their places. Some people take one view, some another. Some look upon ISSI as the true anims mirabits, and upon the Great Exhibition as the grandest idea of the century. Others seem to fancy that all fairs are partial missances, and that the biggest fair in the world is not likely to be an exception. M. Soyer is full of hope, Colonel Sibthorp of despair. Meantime other countries are looking on, and as bystanders often see more of the game than the players themselves, perhaps we may take a hint from our neighbors. Here follow the reflections of the New York Herekt on this pacific festival of industry and trade.

"The Great London Exposition," according to our amiable contemporary, "is, first and foremost, a great London speculation," and it is computed that we shall pocket a pretty handsome dividend. This, of course, is rather provoking to American conceits, for it looks as if we had got clean ahead in point of smartness. However, there is some consolation at bottom, if we are made to pay for our whistle; and this we are described as being very likely to do. We shall have our combe cut by the manifest superiority of American contributions. "John Bull," observes the writer, "is a complacent and self-conceited personage," and the exhibition on which he is bent is that of himself. Herein, therefore, we are to be confronted with specimens of that "natyve raw material" represented to Martin Chuzzlewit's eyes by Mr. Hannibal Cholop. The true grandeur of American produce is to be displayed in the "bone and sixew of the country—the stuff from which the greatest empire on earth has been cut out of the woods within the last century." But this is not all. "A ship," we are told, "will probably leave New York in a few days, with the most interesting specimens of philosophy and socialism, charitism, and anti-rentism, wil

empire."
The results are "calculated" with more than The results are "calculated" with more than transatlantic rapidity. "Great Editain is deeply agitated with the Catholic question; there is no prospect of any material abatement of the prevailing starvation in the manufacturing districts, and starvation is always ripe for a revolt. The city of London contains a population of 50,000, of similar materials to the mob who stormed the Tuileries, and carried off the Royal family to prison and execution. It will be easy, then, for the conspiring social leaders to organize a descent upon Manchester." So much for the American programme of the World's Fair, and there is no denying that we are "chawed up pretty small in it." As to social leaders to organize a descent upon Manchester." So much for the American programme of the World's Fair, and there is no denying that we are "chawed up pretty small in it." As to questioning the infallibility of a New York editor, after the recent accounts of what the smallest of the fraternity can manage in the way of comprehensiveness, we of course shrink from the attempt, and offer our own suggestions with becoming meckness. It it certainly is hard to see why we should assault the Crown because the whole country is at one about the Pope, and we must needs say that the "prevailing starvation" in Manchester had never come to our knowledge till it was reported from New York. On the contrary, we had every reason to believe that the factory operatives had not only enough, but to spare—had not only their bellies full, but "knew the reason why." Perhaps we may be wrong, but very sincerely do we wish that famine may never assume a worse form than in Lancashire at this moment. As to our metropolitan mob, we were rather in the habit of fancying that transportation relieved our great towns from the true Parisian elements of mischief; though, of course, the Headd knows best. Still, we really can't forget this very day four years ago, when it was shown by a practical census that for every evil minded man there were fifteen true and well disposed. Touching the "dessent on Manchester," we should humbly defer to more experienced tacticians, but to us it seems "putting the tin kettle before the dog. When "the Tuleries" have been stormed, and London belongs to the "deputation," Manchester may be left to fall in of itself. Paris, if we recelled, didn't march upon Marseilles.

The announcements, however, of our contemporary are not confined to speculation. The New York Herald "has received by the last packet a confidential communication," which, after the American fashion in such cases, it promptly imparts to the world. "Wa are advised," says this instructive journal, "that a number of leading men in Liverpool, Lancashire

Southern States of the Union are to federalize with the western counties of Eritain after the two existing empires are dissolved. Mr. Cardwell will, perhaps, look to this extension of his constituency. We, too, have occasionally received "communications from Liverpool," in which the "oppressive machinery of government" was undoubtedly somewhat rudely spoken of, and a good many strengish resolutions avowed. We are bound to say that we do not recollect any overt mention of the new republic, in these tracts of the financial reformers; but as Mr. Milner Gibson is in the confidence of the leading men on this subject, perhaps he will set the

leading men on this subject, perhaps he will set the country right upon the point. Meantime, we must hope the World's Fair may leading men on this subject, perhaps he will set the country right upon the point.

Meantime, we must hope the World's Fair may not end quite so strangely after all. Apprehensions are not altegether umatural when such a concurse has been invited at such a period, and they have found a voice, as the reader knows, in both houses of the legislature. But people must surely be unconscionable alarmists to persuade themselves that what utterly failed when anarchy was culminant should succeed when revolution etinks in the very nostrils even of Frenchmen, or that Englishmen would submit to be driven by foreigners where they would not even be led of themselves. No doubt a street mob might receive an accession from sojourners, but the expected influx of hands will out both ways. The refugees are clearly a minority, even of their own countrymen, or they would not be refugees; and therefore, for eyery "man of action" whom we may receive among our visiters, we can calculate upon at least two men of resistance—men who, though in a foreign land, will join the ranks of order as promptly as Prince Louis Napoleon in 1848. Those who can do nothing in Paris or Berlin, are not likely to do much in a capital where the odds against them will be just as great as far as their fellow-citizens are concerned, and vastly greater in respect of the population around them. We forbear to remark ou the uselessness of any propagandist attempt at a spot whence the impulse would be wholly incommunicable. M. Ledru Rollin, we may presume, does not at any rate aspire to be President of England, and so long as the garrisons of Vincennes and Lyons remain of their present way of thinking, it is hard \$to see how garrisons of Vincennes and Lyons remain of their present way of thinking, it is hard to see how his prespects in Paris could be promoted by ten minutes' ascendency with a mob at Knightenidge. These are not new temptation.—Exactly the same conditions occurred after the last war. Between 1815 and 1829, from 25,000 to 39,000 war. Between 1815 and 1829, from 25,000 to 30,000 aliens registered themselves in England. There were 26,500 even in 1826. These were all political refugees of the true old race, and not a twentieth part of them could show that they were engaged in any settled pursuit. Yet, though these were the times of Simnouth and Castlerengh—of daily seditions and sessional "nets," of marchings on London and riots in Spafelds, of Peterlae meetings and Cato street conspiracies—no mischief was over experienced from our visiters, and the Alien acts, excepting as they might operate insensibly, remained almost a dead letter. As to the "side arms," of which honorable members complain, the staves of the A division would show them into fragments. Far be it from us to disparage the revolutionary daring of Parisians, but they have never yet encoundaring of Parisians, but they have never yet ence tered constables, whose daily duty it is to drag! the Irishmen from a fifth story to the station he Marshal Bugeaud himself would have turned at a "row" in Vinegar yard, where twenty

rages, after a war dance on some profirate com-rade, were ready to rush with tooth, rail, and joker on the single policeman despatched to quall he uproar. But such calculations are all beside the point. We are giving a grand returnly we

have invited the world to the meeting, and we mean to be all brothers—for the time, at least, and, if God speed, for many years in consequence. To talk about burnings and stormings, revolutions and republics, is simply ridiculous, and may be left to the speculations of that ingenious press which Mr. Cobden would persuade us is so far above our own.

The French Republic.

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The French Republic.

The New Carinst of Louis Maroleon.

The following names compose the cabinet, according to the official announcement in the Monitew of the 11th inst.

Foreign Affairs. M. Barouche.
Justice. M. Rouher.

Finance. M. Fould.

Interior. M. Leon Faucher.

Commerce and Agriculture. M. Buffer.

Commerce and Agriculture. M. Buffer.

Commerce and Agriculture. M. Ghasseloup Labat.

Public Instruction. M. de Crouseithes.

War. Gen. Randon.

Time has not yet been afforded to the public journals of different parties, to pronounce on this ministry; yet there are already indications of opposition, not only on the part of the republican papers, which is to be looked for as a matter of course, but in the Thiers organs, and in the Assemblée Nationale, which, as the organ of the fusionists, is said to be about to pass, if it has not passed, into the hands of Messrs. Guizot, Duchatel, and Dunzon, the new allies of the Marquis de Pastoret, who manages the political interests of the Duc de Bordeaux. The Assemblée says:—

Who can explain the veritable motives for the return of MM. Baroche, Rouher, and Fould, who have already been so near to upset the coach? Is such a selection prudent at the opening of a crisis which may decide the fate of France? We feel no personal hostility to the honorable names which form this cabinet; there are even some among them for whom we feel great esteem and sincere affection, but we persist, nevertheless, in saying that such a combination as this is a grave error, of which the consequences will spone in the Moniter.

We yet hope that the President of the republic will not commit so capital a fault. There is not among those persons the name of any one of those members of the partiamentary majority who took part in the late discussions between the two powers. The President has been circumvented, and is deceived. Firamess in the governments.

No one can fail to apply the latter observat

ago, and one bears the almost unanimous stigma of the constituent.

Louis Napoleon should rather have recalled the old ministry, on the ground of having failed to induce the leaders of parties to form an administration, or he should have persevered in his efforts to overturn their scruples, while retaining his transitive ministry. Fancher, added to Euroche, Roaher, and Fould, is unpopularity without, added to hostility within. Two of the "transitory" exhibits are maintained—General Randon and M. Magas—to neither of whem can there be any legitimate objection.

are maintained—ceneral Randon and M. Mague—to neither of whom can there be any legitimate objection.

Of the three other names, that of M. Buffet is the best known, as he has already filled the post in the Odillon-Barrot administration. M. Buffet shares the commercial views of M. Faucher, which are more liberal than those of French statesmen generally. But it is not likely that the new cabinet will find sufficient ease and leisure to turn their attention to commercial subjects. Another sort of combat awaits them.

M. de Crouselhes belongs to the legitimist party. He is an ex-peer of France, but is not considered to be one of the leading men of his side. He bears the reputation of a worthy gentleman. M. Chasseloup Laubat, although only 45 years of age, has been, since 1828, in official employment. An auditor of the Council of State under Martigaac, he was fortunate enough to refuse a prefecture from Prince Polignac; became in 1830 an aid-de-camp of Lufayette, and after that was appointed to a civil situation by Casimer Perrier.

In 1836 M. Thiers charged him with a commission to Algeria; and in 1838 Count Molé made him a Councillor of State. He is now Louis Napoleon's Minister of Marine. Such men are easily tempted to take office, and we must not take M. Lambat's name as implying the adhesion of a great party. The best debater in the new ministry is undoubtedly M. Baroche, who is a very able man.

It is to be regretted that he is not cither Minister of the Interior or Minister of Justice, in either of which positions his ready powers of reply and argument would be more frequently called into play. M. Rouher is only a fair second, and M. Faucher is no speaker at all. He can make a hard, dry, bitter retort, or put forth a prosy statement; but he is devoid of eloquence and grace. Taken altogether, a much were solution of this pretracted ministerial crisis could hardly have been offered.

The Luron, a legitimist journal, coldly remarks as follows on the new ministry:

The new cabinet, it will be seen is taken exclus

from the entire majority, around which the different shades might have united for the general interest, in or-der to pass through the crises which are before us. The Elysee has, in reality, done nothing to bring about this result, it has wished to confine itself within the limits or the 294. That being the case, it remains to be seen what attitude the new cabinet will assume before the National

Switzerland.

The following letter from the canton of Neufehatel, appears in the Journal de Genère.—

On Saturday, about ten o'clock at night, some serious disturbances troke out at La Chaux-de-Fonds. A band of radicals, pretending that one of their party had been assaulted by some royalists, and that the latter had taken refuge in a conservative club, went to the place, and attempted to break in the door, Finding their efforts unavailing, they smashed all the windows with cones During this seems of derustation a cry was raised. Let us give a charivari to the Prefect. "I and the rindows proceeded immediately to the residence of that functionary, where they commerced hooting and crying. Down with the Prefect." About midnight the crowd dispersed. On Sunday evening the disturbances were renewed in from the Hotel de Ville. The gendermes were attacked, and a lieutemant of that force had his epaulette torn from him, and an assault was also made on Major Courvolder. The members of the Society of Gratif were the first to begin the disturbances, by leaving a public-house where they had been carousing, daning. "Vivent less Ronge, a bas les Blance." A better from Chaux de-Fonds says that general indignation is felt by the inhabitants against the rioters. They only numbered about 30, added to which there were from 500 to 409 collected from curriosity. On Monday a company of militial were on duty, and it was thought that the disturbances would not be renewed.

rewed. The *Tirino Gazette* quotes a letter from Lausanne The Pirino Gazette quotes a letter from Lausannestating that the French refugees having protested
against their removal to the interior, the federal
government threatened to extend to them the measure of expulsion decreed against 17 of their countries. This memore produced the decired effect,
and to reserve of the served of the canton of
Vand. The Charge d'Affaires of England in Berne,
had demanded communication of the passports delivered to emigrants proceeding to England.

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Germany.

The following is the text of the protest of the French government against the amexation of the non-German provinces of Austria:

Pass Feb. 23, 1841.

Lo w. anne. awassers as ransons.

I have received the despatches which you did me the honor to address to me, up to the 11th inst.

The government of the republic had entertained a hope that its well meant and mederate remonstrance against the project of an incorporation of all the Austria provinces into the Germanic Confederacy, would be remonidered by the cabinet of Vinnua, and by these German governments which were induced to support that project. The last advices, however, from various quarters, and the direct communications which we have received from the Emperor's government, make us four that preparations are making to proceed, and that, under the pretence of securing the efficiency of the confederation against revolutionary intrigues, it has been thought proper to establish in pure of the confederation which the treaty of Vienna established, in the interest of the belance of power. The government of the republic resolved not to consent to such an innovation, thinks it is duty to declare that if such innovation be effected without its concent, and without the convent of the other powers which signed the treaty of Vienna that the government of the republic vention of the treation.

We declare this beforehand, to avoid the repossibility of the danger, which such a state of things must some or later, and perhaps somer than it is believed, entail upon Europe. At a time when acid or the in these with a concent entail upon Europe. At a time when acid or deep is threatheast, we should be deeply grit ved to see that those who are most convinced of the necessity of combining against the dropers to the deeply grit ved to see that those who are most convinced of the necessity of combining against the dropers to the deeply grit ved to see that those who are most convinc

Can the 6th inst, the line of railway from Dresden to Prague, completing the southern line of communication with Vienna, was opened. The railway from Dresden through the finest part of the valley of the Eibe. A train left Prague at eight in the meaning of the above day, and met the train which states from Dresden at half-past ten, at Eodenbach. The invited guests were greeted; the trains proceeded together te Rathen, where a dim-

ner was given on the Besteifels. At four c'cleck the train came on to Dresden, where a grand per-formance was given at the Opera; a supper was pre-pared in the saloon of the Harmonia and at the Palace; all the galleries and museums of the 'city were open for the day. The railroad company be-gan the ordinary public traffic on the Sth.

Turkey.

We have advices of the 26th of March from Constantinople. Kiani Pasha, Abbas Pasha's Envoy to the Porte, assures ministers that his master is a most loyal subject, and hopes that, in consideration of this fact, the Sultan will not insist on reforms which would restrict his authority and resources. It is said that Dschaffer Effendi will convey to the Viceroy the final determination of the Porte, which is based on the stipulations made in 1840.

The Austrian Ambassador has received the assurance of the Porte that Kossuth, Eatthyani, Messaros, the two Perzels, and Asboth, shall still be detained at Kutayeh. The other fagitives, some sixty, will soon be liberated. Another account, in a letter from Constantinople of March 25, says:—The Sultan has refused to accede to the demands of Austria to exclude M. Kossuth, and seven of his companions in exile, from the benefit of liberation, and the Austrian Minister referred to Vienna for fresh instructions.

It is reported that M. de Mussurus, who was formerly here, had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and that he would sail on board

merly here, had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and that he would sail on board the Taif, the vessel which was to take the Turkish goods to the London Exhibition.

Bosnia.

After the defeat of the insurgents by Ibrahim Pasha, on the 18th of March, the fortress of Jaiza was evacuated, and the garrison field to Turkish Croatia. The Seraskier, while firing upon the enemy, was wounded in the left arm, his musket having exploded; the inflammation which ensued is already subsiding. On the 21st the Imperial troops took possession of Jaiza, and Omer Pasha was still there on the 25th. A further reinforcement of 1,000 Arnauts passed through Bosna Serai, and after plundering a watchmaker's shop, and putting some people to death, marched on the 27th towards Turkish Croatia. All communication between the Herzegovina and Turkish Croatia is interrupted by Skender Beg, who occupies Livno with 3,009 men. The Seraskier is said to have received a very important despatch from Constantinople. The Hospodar of Servia has been ordered by the Porte to be prepared to enter Bosnia with 10,000 men if necessary. It is not probable that Omer Pasha will need his assistance.

Ireland.

Ireland.

THE EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

In the beginning of the last week, (says a Dublin letter of the Sth inst...) so great was the influx of emigrants at this port, that some of the agency houses advanced the fares for passages to New York and New Orleans; but on Friday the former rates were restored. Every day the quays are crowded by farmers, small traders, and their families, seeking passages across the Atlantic. Generally they appear to be people in comfortable circumstances, presenting no trace whatever of poverty or the effects of famine, and there are amongst them many healthy, cheerful-looking young men and women, apparently rejoicing at the prospect opened by leaying their native country for America. One of the principal agents informed me, on Friday last, that the emigrants of this year are persons of a superior class to those who left in previous years, and that there are few of a poor or very needy class amongst them. The humblest class of the emigrants proceed by steamers to Liverpool, where they take shipping for some American port. As an evidence of the great extent of emigration from Ulster, as well as the other provinces, the Dominatoric Revorder mentions that no less than fifty persons left that vicinity on Thursday morning last for Belfast, on their way to America. Emigration has recommenced from several of the poor-law unions, at the expense of the rate-payers; and arrangements are in progress for sending out an additional number of young women from the workhouses, by government vessels, to Australia.

The Expedition to Central Africa.

The Expedition to Central Africa.

[From the London Athenacum]

Letters from Dr. Barth and Dr. Overweg have been received by his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, by which we learn that up to October last the travellers were still detained in the kingdon of Air. My last communication [see Albenacum, No. 1,208, p. 1,344] gave an account of the difficulties and dangers which they had met with on extering that country; the inhabitants of which had shown themselves hostile to them, so that their fate seemed entirely to depend on the protection of the Prince EnNur, Sultan of the Kelves. This hoped-for protection they have been fortunate enough to secure; though it appears not to have been sufficient to insure their safety beyond Tin-Tellus, the residence of the prince, in consequence of which they lave been obliged to forego the exploration of the country, and to remain with the prince. They have, however, been enabled, while thus stationary, to collect a good deal of oral information, especially respecting the tract of country to the west and south-west of Ghat; which, instead of being a monotonous desert, proves to be interested by many fertile wadys with plenty of water. Among these novel features, not the least interesting is a lake, between Ghat and Tuat, infested with crocodiles. At the date of Dr. Barth's letter, (24 October.) the travellers were on the point of setting out on an excursion to Aghades, the capital of Air; the new sultan having promised them his protection, and the valiant son-in-law of En-Nur accompanying them on their journey. The latitude of Tin-Tellus has been found to be 18 34 N.; the longitude hal not been finally determined. The rainy season lasts till September, and thunder storms occur daily in the afternoon between two and three o'clock, accompanied by a west wind, while at other times it blows from the east. It seems yet uncertain when the expedition will be able to start for Lake Tehad.

Mazzini, the Roman Patriot.

Mazzini, the Roman Patriot.

The conspirator Mazzini, as he was called, was for thirteen years the marked man of European despotism. Had he dared to set his foot in his native Genoa, or in any other spot of the land which had exiled him, death by the halter, or by the bullet, would have been his inevitable fate. In Austria, in Russia, or in any other part of eastern Europe, his capture would have been paid for by yurses of gold. France, Switzerland, and England, were the only countries that could receive the fugitive. Now here, now there—watched, proscribed, feared—he still pursued his design, a wandering myth of insurrection, the very spirit of conspiracy incarnate. Wherever a plot against despotism was goin on, there was Mazzini, either by person or by correspondence; sometimes to stir up, at other times to repress, and inculcate prulence. Across the Alps, all Italy looked to him; young Italy, that dared not speak his name, thought of him, and prayed for him. At last, neither Switzerland nor France would give asylum to such a man; England alone could afford him a refuge. For some years, accordingly, he was an inhabitant of London—a poor, obscure Italian, as it seemed, earning a livelihood by literature. The great mass of the people he lived amidet knew nothing about him. Sometimes his name would appear in a newspaper, coupled with a calumny. Sometimes, in a room, one person would whisper to another, "There is Mazzini;" and the eye of the person so addressed would rest, with more or less of interest, on the slight figure of a man remarkable among a thousand for the burning keemess of his eye, and the intense and earnest melanch by of his pale countenance. Of those that knew him more intimately, we never knew one that did not speak of him as a noble and true man; a man of irreproachable rectitude, and the most exquisite sensibilities; the very we never knew one that did not speak of him as a noble and true man; a man of irreproachable rectifude, and the most exquisite sensibilities; the very soul of chivalry and honor. Even those who disagreed with him in the whole tenor of his speculations, and who were disposed to regard him as one misled by a restless enthusiasm that had nothing to do with facts, and that facts would never acknowledge, admired his indestructible magnanimity and his heroic perseverance. And over such as were at one with him in political faith, his power amounted to absolute fascination. They were never tired of talking of him, of seeing him, of listening to him. They worshipped him with a fervor all but religious.

The Copying Electric Telegraph.

The Copying Electric Telegraph.

A trial of Mr. Bakewell's copying electric telegraph was made on Wednesday last, the 2d instant, between Brighton and London. An instrument at the central station of the Electric Telegraph Company in Lothbury was placed in connection with a corresponding instrument at Brighton, and communications in writing were opened between those stations. Several messages, which were fac similes of the writing applied to the cylinder of the transmitting instrument, were received in Lothbury in the presence of gentlemen connected with the Telegraph Company. The writing, formed by electrochymical decomposition, was distinctly legible, and the signatures could be recognized. The rapidity with which the transmission was effected, varied from 120 to 150 letters per minute, according to the size of the writing; and we understand that Mr. Bakewell expects to accomplish more than 200 letters an innute with a single wire when the telegraph is in regular work. The messages transmitted were written in full, with capitals, points, and figures, but contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. The writing transmitted is an exact copy of the original, therefore no error can occur. To exhibit the peculiar means

THE OREAT EXHIBITION—THE FOREIGN CONTEINUTIONS—ARTICLES FROM RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

While all concerned are making immens efforts to complete their preparations in time for the opening on the 1st of May, and while from the rusis indigestague moles of packages, painting operatives, laborers fitting materials, and exhibitors, forms of order and tasteful arrangement are slowly and painfully emerging, we invite the reader to make a tour with us round the Crystal Palace, and to mark the creater varying features of that remarkable scene which the interior now presents. Entering at the south end of the transept, and satisfying the vigilance of the policemen and other officials who guardits approach, we find ourselves suddenly in the centre of the building, with China close upon our right and India on the left. In front of us workmen are busily engaged laying the foundations of Ostier's crystal fountain, and beyond are seen the allotments of Turkey, Greece, and other sunny regions of the South. But the first thing that strikes the eye ar: the brilliant decorations of Mr. Owen Jones, and the light and fairy-like effect of his coloring, now displayed to full advantage, and completely vindicating his reputation as a master of the art of embellishment. Nothing can well be conceived more cool and refreshing to the sight, or more in harmony with the general character of the edifice, than the style of painting adopted. All the objections and criticisms which have assailed the artist will be completely silenced, and their injustice fully acknowledged, when the public are admitted to pronounce their opinion on the result. It will be recollected that a slight departure from his original plan was decided upon by the royal commissioners, who, like others, formed an unfavorable impression of the general effect from the first specimens exhibited; but even in this respect Mr. Owen Jones has been allowed to have his own way fatterly, and with manifest advantage to the beauty of the building. Fears are still entertained that the calico c

But not to linger longer in the centre of the building, let us first pay a visit to the principal foreign compartments, for which purpose the visiter turns to the right and passes down the eastern half of the nave. Through a half open do or, on the leth and side you catch a glimpse of Spain and her diminished possessions. A great carthen jur from Toledo rests upon the floor on one side, suggestive of vineyards and the grape luice, and a land favored by Bacchus. In another part may be seen bags of orange colored netting, suspended from the hoarding, containing dates from Madeira, while beneath them lie great sugar causes, now beginning to look dry and decayed, and a brass caunon poering timidifferent it leather covering, as fit found itself out of place amid so many products of peace and industry. Still holding enstward on the left hand side, and leaving the southern States of Europe behind, the visiter crosses leigium, half warlike from the display of artillery and arms, and enters on the territory of Labelle France. Our neighbors are now thoroughly in earnest about their preparations, and every day make considerable progress. Quiet, active looking workmen, bearded and blossed, and forming a striking contrast to our mechanics in appearance, ply with assidairy and an air of very great intelligence the tasks severally assigned to them. On the north side of their allotment a considerable quantity of stationary machinery has already been fixed. Handsome oak stalls, nearly inscribed with the hames of exhibitors, are run up with great rapidity, and against the hoarding which separates the one-half of the space from the central avenue, the process of sign-painting is carried on in every variety of stationary machinery has already been fixed. Handsome oak stalls, nearly inscribed with the names of exhibitors, are run up with great rapidity, and against the hoarding which separates the one-half of the space from the central avenue, the process of sign-painting is carried on in every variety of old and the archangel more saying, but a false prophecy we trust. At all events, the arts have not perished in the great revolutionary inundation. The four rooms fitting up in this compartment promise to be leading attractions in the Exhibition. There is a hedstead in one of them, a bookease in another, and a sideboard and tables in a third, at the extraordinary beauty of which our cabinet makers and wood carvers will stand aghast. Other objects of corresponding magnificence are being put up daily, and the whole suite, when completed, will give the natives of this country a high idea of the taste and elegance of the Viennese. The only trophy from the Austrian collection which has, as yet, taken its place in the nave, is a group in plaster of Paris, representing Mareppa bound to the back of the wild horse. We next pass on to the States of the Zollverein, amid piles of packages significant of commercial enterprise, and bands of workmen who labor incessantly in the construction of a great cetagonal hall. How this hall is to be decorated remains to be seen; but no doubt the interior, when completed, will be worthy of Germany. Two objects stand out in the centre aisle, between the northern and southern sections of the Zollverein allotment, which must attract an immense amount of public attention and admiration. One represents a mounte i

we will be worthy Giremany. Two objects that of managed will be worthy Giremany. Two objects that of wall known operating to a valle where the northern and the carter aids, before the northern and the carter aids, before the northern and the carter and the carter and the strength of the salars. I am informed that about severy that a seal of the salars in the carter and admiration. One presents a manufal in the carter and admiration. One presents a manufal in the carter and admiration. One presents a manufal in the carter and admiration of the flighted hore. The shock of the strumedour energy and the given and expression of the rider, half familiary, set still warfie, and each of the salars of

impropriety of their remaining has for mouths been obvious, and repeated applications have in overland Forests. Stewly and reluctantly, and at the last moment, they have given their consent to what should have been done at once; and now, in the store gates that left clear to the eye, a splendid set of cast iron gates, from the Cole-tonak Pale foundries, may be seen filling up the north end of the transpiration of the building, and obsarve that remarkable scene of energy and labor. It is impossible to witness such a display without strong feelings of benest pride in the sturdy, masculine, and varied characteristics of Fritish industry. The trophies different sections of our native display rill present a curious contrast to those in the other half of the building. They will partake less of an atistic and more of a practical and utilitation characteristics. There will be statues and fountains, but the prominent objects will be the models of our great public objects brook Date dome, the display of cryst its formed from chemical substances, of Spitafields silk, of feathers by Adecek, of cutlery by Hodgers, of Canadian timber, and such like. Many of these are now in process of rapid construction, and for the rest immediate steps will be taken to get them in order. Each section of the south or left hand aide. The last find a construction of the south or left hand aide. The last India Company, first in order, are rapidly from Lendard States, and the south or left hand aide. The last India Company, first in order, are rapidly from Leadenhall street. They have some specimens of artillery to exhibit, in sign of the tenure by which their vast empire is held. Nearly every other object in their collection still remains angaekd. Our colonial possessions come next in order—here, too, little is yet to be seen worthy of notice. Silvely and prince the contrast of the ground and indicate the exact state of the great part of the word. By a circuitous route we present distributions, a model of the contributions, a model of the contr

A letter from Constantinople, dated March 15, centains the following:—"A Turkish government steamer quite this city for London on the 25th inst., with the valuable cargo of objects of art for the Great Exhibition. About 500 cases have been made up; several provinces have not yet sent in their contingency, among others Bosnia. Bagdad and Moscul. Constantinople furnishes a number of interesting objects, especially in gold embroidery. But what will give great popularity to the Turks is the sending over of a most beautiful kaik, with two fine robust boatmen, who will probably show off in great style on the Serpentine. The Turkish government has announced that all such as are willing to avail themselves of the steam opportunity to TURKEY AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION great style on the Serpentine. The Turkish government has announced that all such as are willing to avail themselves of the steam opportunity to proceed to London will be conveyed at the expense of the Sultan. I am informed that about seventy Turkish artisans have accepted. Gemaledin Pacha has been appointed Turkish commissioner; he will be accompanied by Ahmet Pacha, and will have a most brilliant suite. The former is a Circassian, and one of the handsomest men in Turkey. He was the slave of a poor Kiatib, when suddenly he was discovered by his sister, who is one of the Sultan's favorite wives. A few days subsequent to this meeting Gemaledin received his liberty, and eighteen months after found himself in the possession of a pachalik, a magnificent palace, and at the head of the Board of Admiralty. Being an intelligent young man, he has applied himself to study, and is said to be a great scholar."

observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has, in common with the earth, under the pendulum, between two successive vibrations. It is, in fact, apparent that the ball, or rather the point attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations. Thus is rendered visible the motion which the table has incommon with the earth. It is true that, correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre; but turns round the axis of the earth, nevertheless, the effect of the motion relatively to the pendulum suspended over the centre of the table moved once in twenty-four hours round its own centre, for although the table be turned, in common with the surface of theearth, round the earth's axis, the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not, however, partake of this motion, and, consequently, has the appearance of revolving once in twenty-four hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in twenty-four hours under it.

While considerable dulness pervades some branches of our manufactures, we are happily enables to state that in the great department of steamboat building the utmost activity prevails. Indeed, we question whether, in any previous year, the leading engineering establishments of the Clyde have presented such an aspect of business and bustle as they do at this moment. Mr. Robert Napier has contracts on hand comprising no fewer than thirteen vessels—mostly of large size—either to complete them from the keel upwards, or to fit them up with engines after being built elsewhere. Among the former are four magnificent iron steamships on the paddle principle, building in the yard at Govan, for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Each of the off in June. The first went of the off in June. The first went and the steam of the off of the order of the o gate & Co. have three other vessels in hand, namely, a paddle steamer of 500 tons and 200 horse, to ply between England and France; a serew steamer of similar size, for the same trade; and a river paddle steamer for Australia. In Clyde Bank Foundry, Messrs. James & George Thomson are busy with engines of 300 horse power, for a splendid paddle steamer of 600 tons, lately launched from the building yard of Messrs. Wood & Reid, Port-Glasgow. Messrs. Thomson have also contracted for engines of 130 horse power, for a screw steamer of S00 tons, which Messrs. Wood & Reid are at present building, to ply between Liverpool and Constantinople. At Reinfrew, Messrs. Henderson & Son have a large steamer on the stocks, besides refitting various other vessels for the Clyde. The Dumbarton building yardsare, in like manner, alive with the clang of well employed industry. Mossrs. W. Denny Brothersare building for Messrs. J. & G. Burns two screw steamers of 800 tons cach and 160 horse power, to ply between Liverpool and Constantinople, in connection with the Shamrock and the Margaret, besides having other vessels in progress; while Messrs. Alexander Deany & Co. are engaged on a superb river steamer, fitted up with a lauties saloon on deck, and otherwise presenting an appearance at once elegant and unique. The latter is about 150 feet in length, and is to be supplied by Micssrs. Campbell & Macnab, of Greenock, with oscillating engines of 80 horse power. A select party intend availing themselves, we hear, of this handsome craft, in order to visit the great London Exhibition, and her owners profess themselves confident that she will create some little sensation in the Thomes. At Port Glasgow and Greenock the steamboat-building trade is equally brisk. In addition to the large operations going on in the building yards of Messrs. Wood & Reid and Mr. Robert Steele, to which we have alladed, Messrs. Caird & Co. are likewise making engines of 150 and 250 horse power for a paddle steamer building in England. of 2,500 tons, for the Glasgow a